Figure S1. Neuroprotective effect of long-term administration of ROCK inhibitors on RGCs after nerve crush. (A) Representative images of retrogradely-labeled RGCs. The scale bar is 50 µm. (B) Oral administration of K-115 and fasudil for 7 days significantly delayed cell death in post-NC RGCs, but 14- and 28-day administration of both ROCK inhibitors showed no protective effect on RGCs. (⁎⁎⁎P < 0.01, difference from PBS and K-115. ⌧⇧P < 0.01, difference from PBS and fasudil; error bars, SD; PBS group: day 0 n = 6, days 7 n = 5, days 14 n = 8, days 28 n = 6; K-115 group: day 0 n = 6, days 7 n = 5, days 14 n = 6, days 28 n = 8; fasudil group: day 0 n = 6, days 7 n = 4, days 14 and 28 n = 6). (C and D) Treatment with K-115 or fasudil also delayed a reduction in mRNA of Thy-1.2 and Brn3a, RGC markers. Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) was used as an internal standard. (††P < 0.01, difference from PBS and fasudil; error bars, SD; day 0 n = 8, days 7 n = 4, days 14 and 28 n = 8 in each group).